

## Healthy People 2000

### Objectives Targeting American Indians and Alaska Natives (continued)

- 13.1b Reduce dental caries (cavities) so that the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native children aged 6 through 8 with one or more caries (in permanent or primary teeth) is no more than 45 percent. (Baseline: 92 percent in primary teeth and 52 percent in permanent teeth in 1983-84)
  - 13.1d Reduce dental caries (cavities) so that the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native adolescents aged 15 with one or more caries (in permanent or primary teeth) is no more than 70 percent. (Baseline: 93 percent in permanent teeth in 1983-84)
  - 13.2b Reduce untreated dental caries so that the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native children with untreated caries (in permanent or primary teeth) is no more than 35 percent among children aged 6 through 8 and no more than 40 percent among adolescents aged 15. (Baseline: 64 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native children aged 6 through 8 in 1983-84; 84 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native adolescents aged 15 in 1983-84)
  - 13.5b Reduce the prevalence of gingivitis among American Indians and Alaska Natives aged 35 through 44 to no more than 50 percent. (Baseline: 95 percent in 1983-84)
  - 13.11b\* Increase to at least 65 percent the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native parents and caregivers who use feeding practices that prevent baby bottle tooth decay. (Baseline data available in 1991)
  - 14.1b Reduce the infant mortality rate among American Indians and Alaska Natives to no more than 8.5 per 1,000 live births. (Baseline: 12.5 per 1,000 live births in 1984)
  - 14.1i Reduce the postneonatal mortality rate among American Indians and Alaska Natives to no more than 4 per 1,000 live births. (Baseline: 6.5 per 1,000 live births in 1984)
- Note: Infant mortality is deaths of infants under 1 year; neonatal mortality is deaths of infants under 28 days; and postneonatal mortality is deaths of infants aged 28 days up to 1 year.*
- 14.4a Reduce the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome among American Indians and Alaska Natives to no more than 2 per 1,000 live births. (Baseline: 4 per 1,000 live births in 1987)
  - 14.9d\* Increase to at least 75 percent the proportion of American Indian and Alaska Native mothers who breastfeed their babies in the early postpartum period, and to at least 50 percent the proportion who continue breastfeeding until their babies are 5 to 6 months old. (Baseline: 47 percent at discharge from birth site and 28 percent at 5 to 6 months in 1988)
  - 14.11b Increase to at least 90 percent the proportion of pregnant American Indian and Alaskan Native women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. (Baseline: 60.2 percent of live births in 1987)
  - 17.2b Reduce to no more than 11 percent the proportion of American Indians and Alaska Natives who experience a limitation in major activity due to chronic conditions. (Baseline: 13.4 percent in 1983-85)
- Note: Major activity refers to the usual activity for one's age-gender group whether it is working, keeping house, going to school, or living independently. Chronic conditions are defined as conditions that either (1) were first noticed 3 or more months ago, or (2) belong to a group of conditions such as heart disease and diabetes, which are considered chronic regardless of when they began.*
- 17.9b Reduce diabetes-related deaths among American Indians and Alaska Natives to no more than 48 per 100,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives. (Age-adjusted baseline: 54 per 100,000 in 1986)
- Note: Diabetes-related deaths refer to deaths from diabetes as an underlying or contributing cause.*
- 17.10b Reduce end-stage renal disease due to diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives with diabetes to no more than 1.9 per 1,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives with diabetes. (Baseline: 2.1 per 1,000 in 1983-86)
- Note: End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is defined as requiring maintenance dialysis or transplantation and is limited to ESRD due to diabetes. Blindness refers to blindness due to diabetic eye disease.*
- 17.11a Reduce diabetes among American Indians and Alaska Natives to a prevalence of no more than 62 per 1,000 American Indians and Alaska Natives. (Baseline: 69 per 1,000 aged 15 and older in 1987)